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ing to carry the flesh to the aouls. Proceeding onwards along the edge of some high cliffs, we beheld at every few hundred paces groups of men collecting the dead cattle. Unfortunately, these were not the worst accidents, as I was afterwards informed that many people had been killed; hearing this made me reflect on our escape through such dangers. After riding about ten miles we reached the valley; and just at dusk we arrived at a Kirghis aoul, when the chief received me kindly. I had now reached their summer pastures in the high valleys at the foot of the snowy peaks of the Ac-tou in Chinese Tartary, and about seven thousand feet above the level of the sea. This is the highest point at which the Kirghis obtain food for their cattle.

VIII.—*Contributions to the Minute Ethnology of Europe, with special reference to a treatise by Biondelli, entitled Prospecto Topographico-Statistico delle Colonie Straniere d' Italia.* By R. G. LATHAM, M.D.

THE present paper is laid before the Society for the sake of eliciting facts, and stimulating inquiry, rather than conveying systematically arranged information.

The ethnology of Europe is widely different from that of Asia and Africa, and still more from that of America, Australia, and Polynesia. Indeed, the ruder the population, the stronger the contrast. In Europe, we have so much more light thrown upon all our inquiries, either through the greater accessibility of our materials, or from history, that points come within the field of our observation, that, elsewhere, are impossible and invisible. This justifies us in borrowing a term from the anatomists, and talking about what is here called minute (indeed, we may, if we choose, say microscopic) ethnology.

Of this, there is little out of Europe. With a Siberian, an African, or an American population, we think ourselves fortunate if we get a general outline of its characteristics, so as to be able to attach it to some known class; beyond which we rarely (in the first instance at least) carry our investigations. If we do, we are led to ask whether the stock be pure or mixed; or, if mixed, what with, and in what proportions. Again, the elements of intermixture may themselves be compound; a fact which increases the complexity of our question. With rude, and (as such) comparatively unknown tribes, we rarely, however, go very far in this direction.

Now, in Europe, we may almost begin with this, the more general phenomena being already known; and, so doing, we may, of course, go further.

The questions which then present themselves are numerous, and in a systematic work upon the principles of ethnology, it would be right and useful to enumerate and arrange them. In a paper like the present, it is sufficient to take up one of them.

The exact extent to which individuals belonging to one ethnological division are modified by coming in contact with the members of another, is a fact of no less complexity than importance. It is complex, because it always takes place in some degree; and it is important, because the whole question of the moral and physical action and reaction which the different varieties of our species may have upon each other, turns upon it. Neither is it difficult to see that it takes place in many different manners. Sometimes the common frontier of two contiguous countries is the field in which it is best observed. Sometimes there is conquest; sometimes migration; sometimes the sale of slaves; sometimes colonization; each and all of which deserve special consideration.

The present paper, however, will be limited to a notice of the last, and will ask what we know and what we have to learn respecting the foreign colonies or settlements in the different countries of Europe. Furthermore, it will be limited to the notice of the colonies or settlements actually existing as foreign elements in an otherwise homogeneous population. That this limitation, provided that we wish to bring the question within any moderate compass, is no more than what is necessary, is obvious. There are colonies upon colonies concerning which the evidence is only historical, *i.e.*, colonies which have so thoroughly become amalgamated with the populations with which they are in contact, as to have lost all definite and undeniable signs of their exotic origin. To deal with these would be to require a somewhat voluminous combination of proof and description; the evidence that they were actually foreign rather than indigenous being required in each case. Other limitations will appear as we proceed.

Actual colonies, then, with their original characteristics definitely preserved, being the subject of our sketch, we begin with our own country, and of it, with the most western part.

Ireland.—In one sense, every Englishman in Ireland is a colonist; but this sense we exclude from our definitions. We exclude also, as has been stated, those divisions of the populations where fusion has taken place. Otherwise, there would be some interesting questions connected with (*e.g.*) the French

families of Ulster, the Northmen in general, and the Spaniards of Galway, supposing the current doctrine concerning them to hold good ; a point upon which no opinion is hazarded.

Scotland.—Here, as in Ireland, we have English, and French, and Norse intermixture, but not in the manner contemplated in the present paper. The same applies to

England.—We have foreigners in abundance, but where they preserve their nationality and language, they are individuals, etc., or families, rather than colonists.

We have also abundant matters for investigation in the allied question, as to the extent to which foreign settlers have become amalgamated with the native population, at least, in respect to their most prominent and tangible characteristics ; an investigation which would bring before us Flemings, Italians (Lombard Street), French Protestants (Edict of Nantes), Dutchmen (in the drainage of Lincolnshire, etc.) New Haven fishwomen, Spanish (?) blood in Brighton, Norwegians. Then there is the intermixture of the population within our own boundaries ; Irish in Liverpool, Welsh milk-women, and the like. Then there are the Jews, and the Gipsies.

We leave the British Islands with the remark that of colonies in the sense here given to the term, they contain a *minimum* amount.

Scandinavia.—Here we are on the continent, a fact which requires a fresh limitation. In an island there is no frontier. On the continent, there is always room for two contiguous populations, of which the areas may indent each other. We can scarcely say, that when this happens, we have a colony. In some cases, however, *e.g.*, where a natural or a political boundary is crossed, indenting populations may be noticed.

With this preliminary, we take no notice of either the Laps or the Finns of the frontier. We *do*, however, notice those who, surrounded by Norwegians or Swedes, are, like islands on an ocean, actual exceptions to the conditions of things around them. This is the case with

1. The Laps to the south of Finmark. Some of these are Laps of an indented frontier. The southern populations, however, are isolate. The most southern are the Laps of Hedemarken, amounting to fifty, there or thereabouts.

2. The Quains of Finskogen. By Fin, the Norwegian means a Laplander, by Quain, a Finlander. In the northern part of Norway (Finmarkens Amt) where they come in contact with both the Lap and Norwegian, they amount to about 3,000 ; in southern Norway (chiefly the district of Finskogen, between Sweden and Norway) to about 2,000.

Denmark. The populations of Denmark, which are other

than Danish, are in the same category with the French of Spitalfields and the fishermen of Newhaven. *i.e.*, foreigners with their chief characteristics obliterated. In the island of Amager, the market-garden of Copenhagen, the dress is still peculiar; but not (I believe) the language.

Northern Germany.—There are some true colonies in Germany; chiefly, I believe, Sclavonic. There are, however, Sclavonic localities with which the true colony must by no means be confounded. In Pomerania, the Kassub, in Lusatia, and part of Brandenburg, the Serbs are the older inhabitants, being no more colonists than the Welsh are colonists in Britain. Then there are the Halloran in Halle; amalgamated with the Germans, of whom I am unable to say whether they represent an original, or an introduced population.

Holland and Belgium.—An irregular frontier, and sporadic foreigners in abundance, but no true colonies; also populations of foreign origin, of which the characteristics have been obliterated. The same I believe to be the case with *France, Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland*.

Thus far the existence of colonies has been the exception rather than the rule. In the south, however, the east, and the south east, we find foreign occupation in all the countries that come under our notice.

Italy.—If Italy stand forth with what may seem undue prominence in a general sketch, it is because the foreign colonies of Italy have been excellently illustrated in the paper of which the heading of the present treatise gives the title; indeed the treatise itself is a commentary upon Biondelli's text.

The foreign colonies in Italy are—1, German; 2, Sclavonic; 3, French; 4, Rumanyo, or Wallachian; 5, Catalanian; 6, Greek; 7, Skipetar, or Albanian; 8, Arabian; not counting the gipsies, of which there are few, nor yet the Jews and Armenians.

The Italy of Biondelli means Corsica and Sardinia, as well as Italy Proper. His colonies, too, include the populations of the French, German, and Sclavonic boundaries; frontagers, rather than true colonists.

Germans.—These are occupants of the slope of Monte Rosa, their villages being those of La Trinita de Gressoney, Giacomo de San Pietro, Giovanni di Gressoney, Schamsil, Zer Trina ed Albezou, and others in Val Lesa, Val Sesia, Val Sermenta, Val Mastollone, and Val Anzasca; in number about 5,800. They are a continuation of the German population of the Swiss canton of the Valais, and have reached farther south than they do now. In the lower part of the several valleys, the origin is reasonably believed to be the same. The dreaded characteristics,

however, have changed. The villagers, however, in question, speak German.

The Germans of Monte Rosa indent Italy from the *Valais*.

The Germans of the Adige indent it from the *Tirol*. To this division belong the supposed descendants of the Cimbri, or the occupants of the Sette Comuni, near Vicenza, and the Tredici Comuni, near Verona, to which may be added some other villages.

Slavonians—of Istria and Carniola. These are frontagers. An outlying population of the Val de Resia, occupant of the village of Rustis, near Resciutta, and on the Tagliamento, is Slavonic. The Slavonic, however, is that of the aborigines, not of any colonists.

French.—These also are frontagers, occupants of the Val d'Aosta.

Rumanyo, or Wallachians.—In the village of Cepich in Istria; in number about 320—shepherds, speaking the same dialects as the Wallachians of the Banat; and believed to have entered Italy about the time of the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople. Other colonies of the same stock have lost their language and more definite characteristics.

Skepetar or Albanians—Of these there is a vast population in Calabria and Sicily, chiefly of the same date as the Rumanyo. In numbers—

Calabria Ulteriore	-	-	4,407
—— Citeriore	-	-	30,812
Basilicata	-	-	10,090
Capitanata	-	-	13,463
Terra d'Otranto	-	-	6,844
Abruzzo Ulteriore	-	-	220
Sicily	-	-	19,743

85,551

Greeks.—Also in Calabria. Numbers 18,000, and upwards. In Corsica, 640.

Catalonians.—In Sardinia, 8,000.

Austria, Bohemia, etc.—Irregularity of frontier and amalgamation are common here. I am unable, however, to state the amount of true colonization; of which the Rumanyo, and Skepetar, and Catalonians of Italy, have given us such typical instances. There is, however (with great irregularity and amalgamation), much of it in Hungary Proper, where it is German, as well as in Cronstadt and other towns of Transylvania. The Banat is eminently a colony, or rather a series of colonies, the population being Slavonic, Jewish, Armenian, and German.

The Danubian Principalities.—An irregular frontier, with perhaps isolated colonies.

The Ottoman Empire.—Strictly speaking, the Ottomans themselves are the colonists here. Politically, however, they are the masters. The whole country is full of foreign settlements—Greek, Slavonians, Jews, Armenians, Albanians, Wallachians.

Greece.—The chief foreign population is the Albanian, amounting to no less than 173,000. There are doubtless, however, Wallachian and Slavonic settlements also.

Poland.—The foreign elements chiefly German and Hebrew. The details, however, and the extent to which they give true colonies are uncertain.

Russia.—In Russia the populations of the Fin, or Ugrian family, however much they may be isolated, represent aborigines rather than settlers; such being the case with the Permians, Votiaks, etc., etc. Again, the indentations of the frontier are numerous and deep; a fact which excludes from the present paper the Estonians, Lets, etc.

Thirdly, the German occupancy of the Baltic and the Baltic provinces is, like the Muscovite occupancy of the remaining governments, the occupancy of masters rather than colonists.

Fourthly, some of the isolated populations (*e.g.* the Tshud of Olonets, and Novogorod) are colonists in the way that a population of Welshmen in one of the midland counties would be colonists. They are isolated and introduced; but they scarcely represent a new stock or family.

With these abatements, there still remains a great deal of true colonization in European Russia.

Turks.—In the northwestern provinces these must be looked upon as settlers, whatever they may be elsewhere. Their numbers are—

In Vilna	-	-	-	1,874
Grodno	-	-	-	849
Kovno	-	-	-	415
Minsk	-	-	-	2,120

Bulgarians.—In Bessarabia, Kherson, and Tauris; some of them, perhaps, frontagers.

Servians.—In Bessarabia, Ekaterinoslav, and Kherson, 1,383.

Poles.—Many of these (*e.g.*, the 150,000 of Volhymia) must be looked upon like the Germans of Italy, *i.e.*, as Poles, indenting the Russian area. The 19,149, however, of the Government of St. Petersburg, are isolated. How far they are sufficiently collected to form a colony, I cannot say.

Rumanyos.—In Ekaterinoslav, and Kherson; those of Podolia and Bessarabia being looked upon as frontagers.

Mongols.—In the Don Kosaks Government, 20,591. More in Astrakhan, but this is Asiatic.

Greeks.—In Bessarabia, Ekaterinoslav, Podolia, Tauris, Kherson, Tshernigov, 46,773.

Armenians.—In Ekaterinoslav (where they are most numerous), 14,931. In all, 37,676.

Germans.—In almost every Government; in many cases (e. g., in Saratov, to the number of 62,000) true colonists.

Swedes.—In the islands off Esthonia, 4,714. In all, 11,470.

Albanians, etc.—In Bessarabia.

French.—Ditto.

Circassians.—In Don Kosaks.

Jews.—*a.* Talmudic, upwards of 1,000,000,

b. Karact. In Tauris, 4,198. In all near 6000.

Gipsies.—In all, 48,000.

IX.—*On the Physical Character of the Natives of some parts of Italy, and of the Austrian Dominions, etc.* By JOHN BEDDOE, B.A., M.D.

THROUGH the kindness of my friend Mr. Cull, I was enabled, about two years ago, to lay before this Society the results of my observations on the physical characters of the Ottoman Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and some other peoples of the Levant. Since that time, I have continued to make comparative observations on such European peoples as I have been able to visit, or as chance has thrown me among. Those whose results I have now to submit to the Society were made in 1856 and 1857, during a residence of some months in Vienna, a short tour in Lombardy and Central Italy, an excursion to Pesth, and some other journeys. I cannot, therefore, lay claim to having enjoyed any very special opportunities for acquainting myself with the physical characteristics of the people of Austria and Italy; but, as I have endeavoured to turn those opportunities to the best account, I hope to be able to furnish some trustworthy information on the subject.

In these recent investigations, as in all previous ones, I have given my attention chiefly to the colours of the hair and of the iris, not because I originally entertained any exaggerated ideas as to their importance as indications of race, but because, though they are often talked about, and made the subject of sweeping generalisations, and the bases of ethnological theories, I could not discover that any systematic numerical observations had ever been made upon them.